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BRAZIL, SURINAME SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PY280026 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro arrived in Georgetown, Guyana, from Paramaribo where he signed a joint communique between Brazil and Suriname.

The communique condemns military activities against developing countries of the region because it constitutes a violation of the rules of international law.

The document is signed by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and his Surinamese counterpart Harvey Naarendorp.

The two foreign ministers voice their opinion that peaceful solutions for political, social and military problems in the region should be based on the peoples right to self-determination in any type of foreign intervention, whether direct or indirect.

Brazil and Suriname reassert their respect for the UN Charter and agree that the international tensions and rivalries should not be transferred to the Third World.

The joint communique repudiates any type of colonialism and rascism and specifically criticizes South Africa for its rascist policy and its obstinate determination not to grant Namibia its independence.

In the economic field, the Brazilian-Surinamese joint communique supports the continuation of the process which led to the Cancun international meeting, held in Mexico last year, regarding cooperation and development. It also reiterates that the two countries support for the basic principles of the Panama convention for regional cooperation and for the Amazon cooperation treaty.

The document also mentions the creation of a navigation line which will link Manaus and Belem with Paramaribo. This line should substantially contribute to increased trade activities between the two countries.

The joint communique also mentions the protocol signed today between the Communications Ministry and (TELESUR), a Suriname state-owned company, for updating the public telephone service, rural telephone service and planning of the telephone network in that country.

During a brief meeting with Brazilian journalists in the Brazilian Embassy, Suriname President Henk Chin a Sen voiced his concern over the Cuban subversive activities in this area of the continent, stating that he cannot avoid acknowledging that the Cuban regime is a factor of insecurity and destabilization for the region. The Surinamese president, during the interview, said that the objective of his administration is to overcome educational and economic dependency, to develop the social area and do away with the rebellions in Suriname.

CHILEAN ANSWER TO ARGENTINE TREATY DECISION VIEWED

PY091823 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Feb 82 Section 2, p 1

[Editorial: "The Chilean Note"]

[Text] The Chilean foreign minister has delivered a note to our ambassador in Santiago answering the notification of Argentina's termination of the arbitration treaty binding Chile and Argentina up to the end of the year and the Argentine proposal for the suspension of arms purchases abroad. This note includes a careful analysis of our government's attitude as well as several remarks, of a strictly procedural nature, concerning the procedure followed before the arbitration court which made the award which our country rejected. As for the treaty, the foreign minister really regrets our government's decision to denounce it; concerning the suspension of arms purchases abroad, he practically rules it out since he avoids a pertinent answer while expressing his confidence, first, in the strict compliance with what was agreed upon in Montevideo at the beginning of the pope's mediation and, second, in the mechanisms foreseen in the holy father's proposal on the Beagle dispute.

The answer by the Chilean foreign minister suggests that his government has not understood the spirit which has inspired the Argentine Government's attitude. The Argentine decision was not based on its estimated effect on the arbitration award or on the papal mediation in the border dispute because it was inspired -- rather than by present circumstances -- by the sincere wish to help the two countries move toward a prosperous common future. It has a touch of generosity, of openmindedness, undoubtedly of moral greatness, and it is rooted in history. It is aimed at overcoming the differences from the past, and therefore it abandons the path of negotiations and regulations, simply because facts have shown that they are useless and that they have thus far raised the difficulties we are familiar with.

As we said in the editorial of 26 January, when "essential and vital interests" are involved, no government can -- and therefore neither the Argentine nor the Chilean Government can -- be asked to submit such interests to the judgment of any authority on earth, of any international court, not even of the pope, who is a mediator and not an arbitrator in the Beagle dispute. We insist on what we said at that time, when we asserted that concerning these issues, calling for difficult decisions, our government should decide without prejudice or boasting, inspired only by justice and right. Now we add that it should direct its efforts at achieving an agreement; not only fairness, but also circumstances demand this. The "embrace of the straits" staged by the presidents of the two countries at the beginning of the century should continue to inspire the conduct of their leaders. We should profit by experience because it would be unwise to neglect it. Experience has shown that bringing a dispute to an international court is not a suitable procedure to attain a lasting, comprehensive and final understanding, as is really needed.

Chile and Argentina should come to an agreement encompassing not only formal -- protocol and juridical -- coexistence, but also a cultural and economic integration able to create a prosperous and peaceful bloc of two strong countries. It is increasingly easy to realize that their fates point toward a common future, taking into account the political and ideological conditions of the world and the new characteristics of the relations among powers, superpowers and regional blocs, particularly in our continent. Our government does not seek to engage in more disputes; it seeks to avoid them. It is convinced that the existence of a treaty like the one which was denounced easily encourages leaders both to abandon the path of frank, cordial and direct negotiations and to submit themselves to a procedure in which they are finally replaced by persons who are not statesmen, submitting the interests and aspirations of the peoples to the judgment of individuals who often are ignorant of such interests and aspirations or if they know of them they do not understand them. From these columns we will continue making efforts in order for the high, respectful and generous spirit which inspired our government in this issue to be understood -- both inside and beyond our borders -- particularly by the noble Chilean people and their leaders.

INTERIOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PY090139 Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 29 Jan 82 pp 40, 41

[Interview of Argentine Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is the appointment of civilians aimed at creating a government party?

[Answer] No. What some people call natural candidates for governors have been appointed; they are reputable men with fairly important political backgrounds. They may or may not spontaneously form a movement. While we want new movements to be formed and the former ones to be reorganized, we do not seek the formation of a military party as has been claimed.

[Question] What are your objectives then?

[Answer] To achieve democracy as called for by the process. I know I can achieve it with healthy, strong political parties which are competitive among themselves, since they all want that same democracy. We have set the rules of the game and they will have to settle their differences, reshuffle their leaders, straighten themselves out and review their platforms.

[Question] Will you hold a dialogue with the Multiparty Group?

[Answer] No. I will hold a dialogue with all the parties, but not with the Multiparty Group as a political party. In the first place because it was organized after the process had begun and, secondly, because it is obvious that an organization of that nature forces its members into making many mutual concessions. This does not guarantee a solid and steady unity which would lead one to believe that they could come up with coherent ideas. If this unity were to end tomorrow, we would all have lost time. I have no problem in holding a dialogue with each of them separately. Moreover, how many votes can each member of the Multiparty Group have?

[Question] And the 7 million votes cast by the Peronists?

[Answer] I am not saying that they do not have 7 million votes. They may have more. What I doubt is whether those votes are in Bittel's hands, just as I do not know whether Contin has all the votes of the Radical Party [UCR]. Just imagine what would happen if the UCR held internal elections in a few months and a rival faction to that led by Contin, with an orientation different from the one the UCR now has within the Multiparty Group, wins?

[Question] A conservative politician said that this is the Peronist reorganization process. Do you agree?

[Answer] I do not think this is the only problem, though it is one which must be dealt with. It is true that it is a majority force but obviously it did not know how to rule, it couldn't, it had no cadres. This is why to reorganize this party is a priority. Being such an important force, it cannot continue in its present state. It must organize itself in a democratic fashion and it must update its platform and doctrines.

[Question] Could you advance some points of the [political] statute?

[Answer] I can tell you that the draft includes part of the statute drawn up by [former President Arturo] Illia, also the one by [former Interior Minister Arturo] Mor Roig and some interesting ideas which have been brought up by Cueto Rua. This is all I can say now.

[Question] Is there a time limit?

[Answer] The path has already been outlined and there are no time limits. We are heading toward democracy, not toward a way out or toward building a banana republic and we are not being pushed down the slope. We are marching at the pace we have chosen, which is the fastest, if no drawbacks turn up. The sooner the conditions are available, the better for us, because governing puts much more of a strain on the armed forces than people think.

[Question] Some say that the military government has run out of time...

[Answer] I do not think so. I think we have the time we need and I say this for several reasons. First, if this process fails we have no guarantee that we will not have a harsher and more violent subversion than the one we had. Second, I am sure that after rereading the objectives of the process, any Argentine will identify with them.

[Question] Do you think the people could identify themselves with the process' objectives despite an economic plan considered by many as inflexible and politically shortsighted?

[Answer] The government views this as a wide ranging subject. Economic problems will always be subordinate to the political problem, and this problem, in turn, will always be ruled by ethics. The economic plan will be as rigid as may be necessary to overcome this situation, but not so rigid that it will cause a social commotion. If necessary, we will extend this situation, so as not to cause a violent shock. We will not allow an economic problem to weaken the political objectives we have outlined.

[Question] Why then all the criticism of the government?

[Answer] I cannot quite understand the reason for this aggressiveness. We have been very straightforward and I believe there is no reason for them to doubt. We want civilians to fill important posts and to replace many military officers. We are heading toward a strong democracy. Therefore it is difficult for me to understand the purpose of these criticisms which can indirectly turn against those who have made them. If those criticisms were to cause the government to lose its balance -- which I doubt -- then the problem would be far more serious. You know well that subversion's international contacts are on the lookout for any weaknesses. If our critics were realistic, they would be rallying, not necessarily around the government, but around the process.

[Question] Did the oil reform raise any issues?

[Answer] I believe that policymaking must be taken seriously. No decent person can believe that the military men are interested in betraying the country. Do you believe that Mosconi would have thought of giving up the oil? But now the situation is different. We are no longer in 1920 but in 1982. We do not know if by the year 2000 we might not have a cheaper oil substitute. All we want is to make a national [as published -- presumably rational] use of our resources. If later on the country has second thoughts it will have to pay a high price for it and this would be dreadful.

[Question] Are there any limits for disagreements with the government?

[Answer] Of course. Being a subversive, for example, but there are some other limits which even the government has not enforced at times, such as those words and expressions employed by politicians and also by some reporters who pass judgment on one's moral and private behavior. This goes beyond bearable limits. No one has the right to charge you with being a thief if you are not one.

PARTY LEADERS VIEW MILITARY GOVERNMENT

PY041638 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1205 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (NA) -- Leaders from 11 political parties have severely criticized the military government, mainly the economic policy followed since 1976, and referred to 1981 as one of the worst years in Argentine history. They also voiced their doubtful hopes that there would be a prompt return to democracy. Criticism was directed mainly against former Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz and against present Minister Roberto Alemann.

The 11 party leaders have answered, some in writing and most of them orally, a questionnaire submitted by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS on the results of 1981 and their expectations for 1982.

Deolindo Bittel (Justicialist Party): The result of 1981 is an exhausted process and a public which is against an economic policy which has brought about the most serious disaster in the country's history. It is beyond all doubt that the man responsible for this unhappy situation is Jose Martinez de Hoz. However, it is ironic, but the return of Martinez de Hoz and his "boys" seems to forebode that in 1982 the country will again have to go through an unhappy stage in which efforts will be made to increase the number of the poor and reduce the number of rich people, while making the remaining few still richer. When everything seemed to indicate that the armed forces might have changed the course of an antinational and antipopular policy, this new stage shows their obstinacy in following a course steering them further and further away from popular aspiration. There is no other alternative but for the armed forces to return to the path leading to unrestricted power being invested in the national constitution and where true sovereignty is returned to the people so that they can elect and be elected. We hope this will happen soon.

Carlos Contin (Radical Civic Union): If we consider the unemployment rate, the enterprises that have gone bankrupt, the virtual destruction of regional economies, school dropouts, health problems, in a word, the signs of the crisis, then this constitutes my answer on 1981. Last year, during which more than one of us thought of shouting for help, was the most clear-cut evidence that this should be the last military term. The Multiparty Group, which expresses the feeling of the majority of the people, was born in 1981, although this was also the year of the death of Ricardo Balbin, for whose democratic ideals we radicals are still fighting. About 1982 I can tell you that it will demonstrate, even more categorically than 1981, the failure of this economic program, which is still following the course set by Jose Martinez de Hoz. Alemann's plan will fail like the program of Martinez de Hoz. His attempts to privatize everything, from the national bank to the subsoil, will fail because the people have already given their verdict through the multiparty. I trust the armed forces will be flexible enough not to hurt the people any further and that they will keep their promise to return to democracy because the people want to live in democracy, peace and freedom.

Francisco Manrique (Federal Party): What do you want me to tell you about 1981? Everything was a disaster. The best answer can be obtained by taking a short trip around the country: 1981 was possibly the worst year in Argentina's history. I prefer to think of 1982 as the year when either a decision will have to be made as to the time and the opportunity for a rational and intelligent solution or end up in definitive failure. I pray to God that our military officers will stop being presumptuous, arrogant, proud and heavy handed and that they will remember that their role is to be at the service of the people and not to have the people at their service. I wish my country could become forever a true republic and not a socialist, military or labor union-ruled fatherland.

Oscar Alende (Intransigent Party): It is clear that the absolute failure of the military government, which is showing tremendous wear and tear at the top and which is in a state of paralysis all the while suffering from a lack of credibility among the people, has pushed the armed forces into taking desperate measures like those announced by Minister Alemann. Now they want to reduce state participation in the economic sector, but they will bring about a great social upheaval. I agree that restricting government intervention in tasks which do not fall under its responsibility is an appropriate measure, but this can be and should be done during a period of relative prosperity, assuring social mobility and the improvement of employment conditions. This is why I think the projects formulated by this minister -- a friend of the infamous Martinez de Hoz -- with the purpose of privatizing everything are a real blunder because this will worsen the already deep recession. Alemann wants to sell ruined enterprises which not even multinational companies will be willing to buy. Therefore, the government must concentrate its efforts on encouraging production in an atmosphere of social peace. And social peace will only be attained through the comprehensive revision of the political process, with the participation of the people. The Multiparty Group has already stated and now I am reiterating it: 1982 must be the year of popular mobilization aimed at returning to a civilized state of law, as is prescribed by the national constitution. And this is not just mere wishful thinking because I believe that if the armed forces behave responsibly, our claims can be satisfied within a 6-month period.

Arturo Frondizi (Integration and Development Movement): 1981 has openly revealed the crisis the country is going through and the Argentine people's capacity to react. First, it was a year with five presidents and, second, it was the year of the creation of the Multiparty Group as an alternative for overcoming the problems and for establishing a democratic process. The socioeconomic policy announced on 2 April 1976 has come to a critical point which led to the exhaustion of the present process and to the breaking of its precarious legality. Now we have an exhausted political process with generalized unemployment, bankruptcies, high inflation and a dangerous foreign level. And there is something else that happened in 1981; the economic program which caused the disaster -- the most serious one in our country's history -- was ratified at the end of the year. This allows one to predict that the general crisis -- socioeconomic, political, moral -- will continue unmitigated during this year. The persisting recessionary approach to the crisis, which intensifies unemployment and the paralyzis of the productive system, forebodes a very hard year. A new project, inadmissible for the country, is now appearing on the stage. It is the project for the exploitation of hydrocarbons by transfering ownership of the subsoil. This is a provocative action which sets the intended tone of the political struggle. The proposal of the Multiparty Group counters this, counters the chaos caused by the government. The Multiparty Group appears as a power alternative, it has a program that will bring the people together. It will struggle without sectarianism, with nationalist spirit, but with unyielding firmness in support of its program and for the reestablishment of democracy to overcome a crisis that is threatening our life as an organized nation.

Athos Fava (Argentine Communist Party): Some outstanding events of 1981 are: 1) The so-called national reorganization process is exhausted. Tripping here and stumbling there, patching here and mending there, with inadmissible arrogance, behind the country's back, the process has plunged the nation into a total crisis such as we have never seen before; 2) Galtieri's "rightism" originates in the United States, a country that demands alignment with Reagan and with imperialism, the tighter application of the plan of Martinez de Hoz and the closure of the paths leading to an authentic democratic opening; 3) An important event happened in the middle of this crisis: The creation of the Multiparty Group and its program; this can have historical significance if it does not stop there and if it continues, without hesitation, with the popular mobilization and with the effective struggle for its goals. I hope this military process will end in 1982, so that the democratic prospects opened by the Multiparty Group may become real.

Jorge Abelardo Ramos (Popular Leftist Front): It should be reiterated that 1981 has been an unfortunate year for the Argentine people -- with no purchasing power and with reduced sources of employment -- and for the entire nation, which is about to become a colonial trading post. It is unbelievable that after an extended cycle characterized by the decline of our economic, political and social structures, the armed forces have not understood the historic experience, remaining insensitive, blind and deaf regarding everything involved in our true national future. In 1982, the people will start moving -- with or without elections -- in order to free the country from the crisis imposed by the oligarchy and imperialism. From this viewpoint it will be necessary to recover sovereignty and to struggle in close cooperation with the patriotic sectors of the armed forces to achieve a definitive national solution and attain Latin American unity.

PARTY LEADER URGES RESISTANCE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PY060347 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1709 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Mar del Plata, 4 Feb (NA) -- Radical Party Leader Raul Alfonsin today said that the Multiparty Group should start popular "mobilization and resistance" actions against the military government and that the present economic policy "will destroy the country."

Alfonsin, who is the leader of the movement for renewal and change of the Radical Civil Union, stated that the Multiparty Group stands as "the last historical possibility" the people have for "recovering -- through the force of ideas and not through the force of arms -- the power that belongs to them."

He told this city's newspaper EL ATLANTICO that "It is necessary to start a mobilization now. A Gandhian-like (after Mahatma Gandhi) resistance with flash actions, pamphleteering, in a word, opposition actions not involving risk to the people." Then he said that in Argentina there is a "general annoyance at the repetitive official attitudes in the economic and political areas." In this regard he remarked that the government's political position "involves a mere course change," while, on the other hand, its economic approach has turned into something permanent." Alfonsin predicted that "they will destroy the country," adding that the government's economic policy "leads -- beyond all doubts -- to recession."

He remarked that "the restructuring" of the relations between the military government and the people "should begin with the acknowledgement that the armed forces are temporarily in the government and that they are a permanent institution as is prescribed by the constitution." He added: "that temporariness and this permanentness obligates (the armed forces) not to commit themselves to a socioeconomic approach which has been historically rejected by the Argentine people and which has shown all during this period the magnitude of the negative results it has yielded in various areas of our socioeconomic life." In my opinion, he said, this situation compels the armed forces "above all not to continue turning over the economy to foreign hands since this hurts the principles and the feelings of the Argentine majority." He stressed the "essential" need for restructuring the relations between the military and the civilians, remarking that it should also be admitted that "the suggestion that the armed forces might have a political position runs heavily against their own efficiency."

He added: "If such were the case, everyone should decide, in keeping with his own political position, whether he is in favor or against the armed forces, which is something absurd for all citizens and in all countries." He remarked that "The majority of Argentines are ready to strive for democracy under the Multiparty Group" and that this stands as the last historical possibility for the people to accept a specific, serious and honest offer." He stressed that "The people are still willing to recover the power that belongs to them, through the force of ideas and not through the force of arms, because submission could turn arms into the masters of the people."

MULTIPARTY MOBILIZATION PLANS VIRTUALLY POSTPONED

PY060149 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0155 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (NA) -- The standing political board of the Multiparty Group tonight decided to declare itself "in permanent session" and adjourned until next week. This resulted in the virtual postponement of its mobilization plans. The standing board met for almost 3 hours at the Radical Civic Union [UCR] headquarters, which was packed with delegations of relatives of missing persons and of organizations representing dwellers of slum districts who had unsuccessfully tried to meet with the multiparty leaders.

The fact that some leaders of the most radicalized sectors of the Multiparty Group left the meeting with serious faces and speaking in low voices indicates that there were disagreements at the meeting as to how to implement the mobilization. A political who asked not to be identified told newsmen that "We are delaying a mobilization plan the people have been crying out for...but for the sake of the unity of the Multiparty Group we have to negotiate many things and to be patient when the people become impatient."

UCR leader Juan Carlos Pugliese, who acted as spokesman at the end of the meeting, reported that the political board had decided to declare itself "in permanent session" in the face of "the serious socioeconomic situation" and noted that it might reconvene "next Tuesday or Wednesday." Pugliese said: "Tonight we discussed the socioeconomic situation in the light of the latest events." He added that they had decided "to immediately contact all provincial Multiparty Groups in order to dispel doubts and to promote mobilization."

Irked by a journalist who said that the Multiparty Group "has long been mobilizing but so far it has not done anything," Pugliese said: "Impatience will lead us nowhere in politics. We have to know what to do in difficult circumstances."

Marcos Merchensky, of the Integration and Development Movement [MID], noted that the main leaders of the five parties had met on 20 January and "had issued a very important document."

Pugliese again addressed the newsmen to report that they had also discussed the government's intention to intervene in the political parties which he termed "a true act of aggression" on the part of the government. He ignored, however, a question as to what they would do in the face of the government's intention. He added that an impulse will be given to the creation of provincial Multiparty Groups "on the basis of the five parties which take part in the national Multiparty Assembly." He noted, however, that "in those places where other parties are participating (for instance, in Chaco Province) things will remain unchanged." He announced that the Multiparty commissions will again contact the union, business and professional organizations they visited last year "in order to jointly discuss alternate plans and to see how to implement the mobilization."

He gave, however, inconsistent answers when he was asked whether they will receive the delegations of the Plaza de Mayo mothers, of the commission of relatives of persons who are detained or missing for political reasons and of inhabitants of slum districts who were waiting in the adjoining corridor.

He said: "Well, I believe Deolindo Bittel already talked to them." But when he was told that the plenum of the Multiparty Group had not met with them, Pugliese categorically said: "We have talked to them on previous occasions. I do not understand what you are driving at with your questions."

Bittel, who attended the first part of the meeting, was approached by relatives of missing persons upon his arrival at the UCR headquarters. They shouted at him that they wanted the Multiparty Group "to mobilize to have our children returned to us alive."

The meeting was attended by Pugliese, Luis Leon and Antonio Troccoli (UCR); Bernardo Montenegro, Nestor Carrasco, Torcuato Fino and Herminio Iglesias (Peronists); Juan Manes, Marcelo Arabolaza, Miguel Monserrat, Claudio Saloj and Fayitz Sago (Intransigent); Carlos Auyero and Martin Dip (Christian Democratic Party); and Marcos Merchensky and Carlos Zafore (MID).

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Meetings Continue

PY091201 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Relayed report from Brasilia by (Carlos Rodgrigues), Radio Bandeirantes correspondent]

[Text] Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea arrived in Brasilia yesterday afternoon on an official visit. He was welcomed at the airbase by President Figueiredo and ministers of state. Later, at Planalto Palace, the two presidents held their first work meeting which lasted for more than 1 hour and during which they discussed aspects of their bilateral cooperation, the border conflict between Ecuador and Peru, and cooperation in the Amazon region. The foreign delegation is also made up of two ministers of state and 100 businessmen who will discuss the expansion of trade between the two countries. Last month, Brazil increased its petroleum imports from Ecuador to 32,000 barrels daily.

President Hurtado Larrea was honored last night with a dinner given at Itamaraty by President Figueiredo. This afternoon, the two presidents will hold a second work meeting, and will sign several agreements and a joint declaration. The most important document to be signed is the cooperation treaty which creates mechanisms for economic and political consultations between the two countries. President Hurtado's visit is in keeping with the Ecuadorean foreign policy of seeking rapprochement and improvement of relations with Latin American countries.

Treaties Signed

PY100027 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] In a ceremony which took place at the Planalto Palace this afternoon, the Brazilian and Ecuadorean foreign minister signed six international documents which will contribute to bringing the two countries closer together. The Brazilian and Ecuadorean presidents were present at the signing. The seventh international document signed was a complementary adjustment to the basic agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development and the [Ecuadorean] National Science and Technology Council.

Because of its breadth and political significance, the friendship and cooperation treaty between Brazil and Ecuador is the most important of the international documents that was signed. This treaty creates a Brazilian-Ecaudorean coordinating commission which will strengthen cooperation between the two countries; analyze and follow up the development of projects of common interest in areas of bilateral, regional or multilateral policies; propose to the respective governments measures to boost trade, improve transportation means between the two countries and technical cooperation, and promote cultural, scientific and technological exchanges, in addition to implementing economic projects.

The other documents are of a more technical nature: a basic agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, a complementary agreement to the basic agreement, a basic agreement on technical cooperation and a complementary agreement to the basic technical agreement for the exchange of experience in the field of professional training, a complementary adjustment to the basic agreement on technical cooperation in the telecommunications field, and a maritime transport agreement.

The political, economic and social crisis affecting Central America was discussed by Presidents Figueiredo and Hurtado and they both agree that any proposed solution must respect the rights of self-determination and the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations. The position of the two presidents was made part of the joint communique made public today. This joint communique makes a specific reference to El Salvador, affirming that it is up to the Salvadorans to find a political, peaceful and representative solution within democratic guidelines to the crisis affecting them. The joint communique moreover stresses that the Salvadoran crisis must be solved without foreign interference, internationalization or the worsening of the conflict.

More Oil From Ecuador

PY100050 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Ecuador will sell to Brazil 13,000 barrels of oil per day in addition to the 20,000 it sells already. The announcement was made by Natural Resources and Energy Minister, Eduardo Ortega of Ecuador after a meeting he held with Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister, Cesar Cals. In turn, Brazil will refine for Ecuador a total of 4.5 million barrels of crude oil and it will acquire from that country gasoline, diesel and cooking gas at a price of $1 per barrel [price and unit as heard] in quantities to be agreed on. Ecuador also wants Braspetro [Petrobras International Inc] to prospect in its territory. Moreover, Brazilian companies were invited to participate in the international bidding for the selection of an enterprise to build a hydroelectric plant of 250 mw in Ecuador at a cost of $300 million -- that is, nearly 40.8 billion cruzeiros.

Border Conflict Warning

PY100112 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Ecuadorean congressmen who accompanied President Oswaldo Hurtado in his visit to congress this morning delivered a document warning that peace is threatened. The document, which was handed to acting Senate President Senator Gilvan Rocha, carries a request to Brazilian congressmen to help in the search for a peaceful solution to the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border conflict. The Ecuadorean politicians warn that a confrontation will be unavoidable should Peru put into practice the idea of demarcating borders.

PAPER SEES COUNTRY ON ROAD TO SOCIALISM

PY092310 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Feb 82 p 10

[Editorial: "On the Way to Socialism"]

[Excerpts] It is now the secretary general of the PCB [Brazilian Communist Party] himself who publicly acknowledges that "the ever-increasing intervention of the state in the economy is helping the country's socialization process." Mr Giocondo Dias cannot ever be suspected of defending private enterprises. If he asserts that the government is "rushing through stages toward socialism," it is because there is no more need denying a tendency that can be recognized. Up to now the liberal viewpoint has been calling attention to this aspect: The Brazilian economy is bringing political socialization dangerously closer. Expressed by liberals, however, the warning has not been taken into due consideration. The bureaucrats refuse to discuss the problem because they have vested interests in a statist economy that will guarantee them administrative status and political power within the government.

But the real fact which has new political clout, is that the PCB's secretary general acknowledges that statism in the economy is leading toward socialism. It has been possible for the government up to now to assume that this question has no political consequences. Moreover, what will happen to a bureaucracy that, in a predatory, cold and calculated way, has taken over the Brazilian economy as though it were possible to attack private enterprise without generating political consequences?

It is doubtful whether the warning voiced by the liberal line of thought -- a warning now emphasized by Mr Giocondo Dias' admission -- will be understood by the bureaucrats who manage the government's machinery. But, society should devote a part of its attention distracted by everyday difficulties to the study of a question the existence of which no longer can be attributed to the jaundiced thinking of the private sector.

The Brazilian economy is in the hands of the state and political power continues to escape from the control of society: This abnormal situation is preparing the advent of a political transformation that will follow socializing formulas. It is opportune to recall that statism in the economy has not resolved the problems the country has been facing for years. It cannot be said by anyone that inflation, unemployment, the external debt and the problems of the balance of payments are the result of observing the laws of a market economy. Everyone knows that the state decides everything, and that in addition it cannot get the bureaucracy to carry out all its decisions.

When nearly everything is in the hands of the state, which acts as legislator, arbiter and executor of decisions, there is no way anybody can delude himself as to the existence of a real political risk within the regime itself. The state created a certain type of businessman who lives off its commercial orders and it controls others through the national savings and loans system. What is left out of the state system is not sufficient to create a democracy and prevent socialization of the economy.

FRENCH PRIESTS TO CONTINUE UNDER ARREST

PY060315 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Brasilia -- By a 11-2 vote, the Superior Military Court has decided to uphold the imprisonment of French priests Aristide Camio and Francois Gouriou, who will thus continue to remain under arrest at the Belem judge advocate's offices.

Bishop Criticizes Rulings

PY052332 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] (Mario Burgel), the bishop of Itabira, Minas Gerais State, today commented on the imprisonment of Father Reginaldo Veloso -- who is charged with offending the STF [Federal Supreme Court] with the chant vito, vito, vitoria -- and on the procedures concerning the French priests case. (Mario Burgel) believes that the concern of [word indistinct] over subversion disregards the worst subversion, which is the corruption that stains all Brazilian administrative, economic and political sectors. The Itabira bishop said that the government's excessive concern, seeing subversion everywhere is a crossed-eyed approach. He believes that both Father Reginaldo's imprisonment and the rejection of the request to release the 13 squatters charged with staging an armed confrontation in the Sao Geraldo de Araguaia region are the result of the national security ideology.

COMPANY SELLS BAUXITE TO SOVIET UNION

PY041355 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Feb 82 p 20

[Excerpts] The Rio do Norte Mining Company located in the municipality of Trombetas in the State of Para was able to export 309,000 tons of bauxite to the Soviet Union in 1981 and is virtually assured of new orders from that country due to the quality of the ore it supplies. In Brazil this company is the only exporter of bauxite, the ore from which alumina is extracted to obtain aluminum metal. The current capital of the Rio do Norte Mining Company is 6.3 billion cruzeiros and is underwritten as follows: 46 percent by the state-owned Rio Doce Vally Company; 19 percent by Alcan Company of Canada; 10 percent by the Billiton Company (Shell group) of the Netherlands; 5 percent each by Mornorsk Ridro of Norway, Reynolds of the United States, and Aluesa of Spain; and 10 percent by Brazilian Aluminum Company of the Votorantim group which is the only privately owned Brazilian company holding shares in the Rio do Norte Mining Company.

ROLDOS' PARTY CRITICIZES POLICY ON RIO PROTOCOL

PA070158 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0117 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Quito, 5 Feb (EFE) -- People, Change and Democracy (PCD), the party of Ecuadorean Vice President Leon Roldos, criticized the territorial policy of President Oswaldo Hurtado today. In a news conference, the party's national leadership said that the government should support the position that declares the "absolute nullity" of the protocol on borders that Ecuador and Peru signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1942 after a brief war.

The PCD opposes the national consultation that the president is conducting to establish a definite position upon which to negotiate a solution to the century-old border dispute between the two countries. Aquiles Rigail, PCD director, also announced that the political organization has decided "to free Vice President Roldos from party discipline." Rigail explained that the decision is based on the fact that the party "does not want people to think that we want someone who belongs to a party that has declared opposition to President Hurtado to be temporary president of the country."

Roldos will assume the presidency on Sunday temporarily when the president begins an official 5-day visit to Brazil. The break between the PCD and Hurtado's regime occurred 10 days ago, when the vice president publicly rejected certain remarks the president had made about his predecessor, Jaime Roldos, brother of the current vice president.

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS MILITARY SITUATION

PA041657 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] There is complete calm in the armed forces after the recent changes, says Defense Minister Gen Jorge Maldonado Nino who, referring to the military situation of Gen Richelieu Levoyer, said:

[Begin recording] General Levoyer cannot qualify an exceptional situation because he has no authority, no position and because the highest position in the land forces is held by Gen Jorge Arciniegas [words indistinct]

[Question] General, will there be more changes in the army?
[Answer] The reorganization of the top ranks is complete. Naturally, a review will have to be made in the middle ranks. [end recording]

The defense minister was questioned on the letter sent by the relatives of General Levoyer charging that their home had been shot at.

[Begin recording] I am aware of that, not only from the published letter, but from the complaint which was delivered to me. I very strongly reject that attack because it was a cowardly act. In addition to the actions which will be taken by the proper authorities, I have given orders for the military intelligence service to make an investigation to find the guilty so that they can be tried by law.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the changes which have been made?
[Answer] The army is an entity based on discipline and subordination. Therefore, it has accepted them. It cannot be any other way.

[Question] Minister, (?has the democratic order been respected?)
[Answer] In a communique which I released to the press earlier, I said that this is one of the missions of the armed forces and that it must comply with it. [end recording]

The defense minister said that the armed forces will support the decision of the Ecuadorean people on the territorial problem with Peru.

[Begin recording] I explained in a press communique that I understood the concensus as a course of action taken by the government to determine the opinion of the Ecuadorean people and based on that opinion to shape a specific international policy, which is the exclusive domain of the government. The armed forces are obliged to support that policy. [end recording]

STATEMENTS BY PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ANSWERED

PA061830 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The Ecuadorean Foreign Relations Ministry stressed in a communique released to the press that Ecuador will not agree to establish a demarcation line through the Condor mountain range. The communique answers statements made by Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella quoted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The communique states that the withdrawal of Ecuadorean troops -- which was achieved in compliance with the resolution at the OAS foreign ministers' consultative meeting that was held in February 1981 to establish peace between Ecuador and Peru -- had nothing to do with Foreign Minister Arias' policy on this area's territorial problem. On the contrary, Ecuador left its position on the main issue intact when it withdrew its troops; Peru has not yet complied, which prompted a timely protest from Ecuador. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States -- those countries that helped implement the OAS consultative meeting's peace efforts, totally agreed to Ecuador's position when they said that acceptance by the parties of practical arrangements did not represent an advance judgment on the basic issues. As Ecuador has repeatedly stated, the Rio de Janeiro Protocol does not even mention the Condor mountain range as a geographical reference in establishing the border. This protocol, which was imposed on us as a result of the Peruvian invasion and occupation, expressly refers to the Santiago-Zamora divorcium aquarum, which as is publicly known, is nonexistent.

There is no possibility of implementation in this area; therefore, there is no room for the plan that the Peruvian foreign minister said he is coordinating with Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States. Ecuador will not agree to establish a demarcation line through the Condor mountain range in accordance with Peru's aims.

CHAMBER LEADER SEES POLITICAL SITUATION NORMAL

PA041423 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The political convergence in the National Chamber of Representatives, whose purpose is to enact laws in the country, remains firm, said Raul Vaca Carbo, chairman of the chamber. His thoughts on the political situation were reaffirmed in the following terms:

[Begin recording] At the present time the country is experiencing an order of forces which may be different but always (?democratic). The positions are returning to normal and the discussion of important matters is again becoming the main subject of the house.

[Question] On the order of forces, and the political convergence in particular, this was supposed to have died last week.

[Answer] No, no, no. I have heard that in certain places, but it must be clear that the often-discussed convergence was always subject to the interpretations that anyone wished to give it, not to what the convergence really meant for the country. The democratic left has always maintained that what it seeks is the discussion and enactment of specific laws, and the enactment of these laws is what had led to the convergence of political parties in order to insure that they became laws. This remains. I do not believe that the recent political events in any way alter the political decisions taken by political parties in (?serious) actions to discuss these laws in the House. Therefore, I do not believe that this has anything to do with the basic issues.

[Question] The country experienced some fast-moving events last week. Do you believe this was the greatest obstacle to our democracy so far?

[Answer] I would say that what happened was the most absurd thing that could have happened; that democracy should be shaken as it was by a remark from the president as the initial cause of a conflict. Subsequent events turned the matter into a serious problem. However, I do not believe that the problems were really so serious as to have shaken up democracy. The fact is that the solution of the problems which arose in the democracy were solved with democratic sense. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON HURTADO'S VISIT TO BRAZIL

PY060157 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] With regard to whether the visit which the Ecuadorean president will make to Brazil is aimed at promoting that country's position regarding the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has stated that the four guarantor countries of this protocol last year reiterated their decision to guarantee its implementation and he especially pointed out that they have assumed and will continue to assume their duties as guarantor countries. Therefore, he added, this renewed international public statement by the guarantor countries shows that the official position of the government's of those countries will not change with the visit the Ecuadorean president will make to Brazil.

JUSTICE MINISTER COMMENTS ON RIO PROTOCOL

PY091719 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The justice minister, Enrique Elias Larosa, has remarked that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is a document that cannot be refuted because it is a contract to which the two parties are committed. Following are his remarks:

[Begin Elias recording] We have officially declared many times through government authorities, especially the Foreign Ministry, that Peru fully supports and is committed to only one thing: the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. This document has been termed as such, as I have explained many times before, because it is the name that was originally given it and because it is an agreement based on international law. But what you must know is that a protocol is a contract that is in (?force) between the parties, it is a contract between Ecuador and Peru, two sovereign republics. This contract, protocol, agreement, call it what you want, has been ratified by the governments of the two countries and by the congresses of the two countries. Therefore Peru is within and has always been within a completely legal framework and this implies the support and the permanent recognition of only one legal instrument, the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. [end recording]

PAPER LAUDS U.S. APPROACH TOWARD LATIN AMERICA

PY091647 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 1 Feb 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Latin America: Correcting Errors?"]

[Text] A delegation of U.S. congressmen visited six countries on our continent between 4 and 16 January. Those countries were: Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Peru. The report that was signed afterward by two delegation members, Melvin Price, Democrat representative from Illinois, and William L. Dickinson, Republican representative from Alabama, is a result of that quick and, let us say, eye opening trip. As can be gathered, the U.S. congressmen met with chiefs of state, foreign and defense ministers and other high-ranking officials during their trip.

Now, a consequence of that quick discovery of our reality, the first point of their report expressed their "strong support for the development of better relations with Latin American countries in order to better serve the overall defense needs of the hemisphere." At this point we can say better late than never. Because it must be recalled that previous administrations of the northern collossus demonstrated very little interest in the destiny of the nations of the subcontinent, as it is euphemistically called by some people. It has only now come to light that the infiltration of El Salvador, first through Cuba and then through Nicaragua, is an ever-increasing and active threat to countries south of the Rio Grande, as well as a threat pointed straight at the heart of the United States. This has also brought to light the strategic importance of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans in this vast area of the world as the basis for hemispheric defense if the normal maritime routes are closed or blockaded. Therefore, it is time that matters and relations between the developed north and the developing south change. The trip made by the congressional delegation seems to be the first effective step for this to come about, that is, of course, if there have been no errors or omissions.

ROYO SPEAKS ON ELECTORAL PEACE, OTHER TOPICS

PA051352 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] Bambio, Chiriqui, Panama -- In response to our first question yesterday afternoon during an exclusive interview for LA REPUBLICA, President Aristides Royo said: "I am very pleased with the way the agricultural sector is reacting and hope it will be even better once the national legislative council approves the production incentives law. Producers must cooperate with the government," the president said. The president and several of his cabinet ministers met yesterday with the agricultural sector at the Bambito Hotel, in Volcan. The meeting gave the president the chance to speak to representatives of the country's producers. Journalists were also there to cover one of this month's main events.

In our second question, dealing with education, we asked for his opinion on education and if the government is trying to meet its needs. The president answered: "I do not like to talk about education. I was minister of education for several years. What I can say is that this year, 1982, the Ministry of Education has been assigned 32 percent of the national budget."

"I would say that as a Panamanian, Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid [Panamenista Party leader] has every citizen's rights and deserves the respect of all Panamanians. The truth is that the presidency of this country demands much hard and tiring work. I believe I understood him correctly when he said in a speech at Ocu that he believed the presidency was a burden and that he should leave it to the younger generations because he had already been president three times."

We entered the international arena when we asked Dr Royo: [Question] What is the national government's attitude towards violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties?

[Answer] "The first and topmost priority is to maintain a dialogue with the United States. I met recently with the U.S. under secretary of state for Latin American affairs, Thomas Enders, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. During our conversations, Enders pointed out the Reagan administration's interest in solving this problem with Panama."

[Question] Will Panama continue within the Nonaligned Movement?

[Answer] "Yes, Panama will remain within the Nonaligned Countries' Movement."

[Question] Dr Royo, will your government preside over an honest and free electoral process?

[Answer] "We will do everything to make this electoral process honest, pure and free. We will do everything possible, but such efforts involve not only us; they also involve all political parties, which must work for themselves. Not only can a government party commit outrages, which we don't want to allow; sometimes political parties commit outrages. We have to get all political parties, including the party supporting the current government, to help maintain electoral peace."

[Question] Finally, Mr President, do you think it would be wise to renew your government working team, or to change trenches now?

[Answer] "A president cannot go around saying when is the time to make changes. That is why I would say that changes will come at the right time, whenever we deem it advisable to make changes. There is no set date, no specific time, just whenever the president deems it advisable."

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT-ELECT MONGE GIVES SPEECH AT CATHEDRAL

PA090142 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Speech by Costa Rican President-elect Luis Alberto Monge in the Cathedral of San Jose -- live]

[Text] Forgive me if I find it difficult to express in words the feelings and message I bring in my heart for the Costa Rican people. [applause] Forgive me if you find that I am having difficulty at this time to simply state my emotional words here in the nave of the cathedral so that they can be transmitted to the hearts and minds of all my fellow countrymen; those who supported me in the civic campaign that ended yesterday and those who did not support me but whom I have come to ask to help me from now on. [applause, chants of "Monge"]

I thank our moral and spiritual leader, Msgr Roman Arrieta for accompanying me here and for giving that special message that you have just heard. I come, thanks to God, devoid of vanity and arrogance. I come prompted by the most sincere spirit of humility to bow reverently to the will of the people and to tell the Costa Rican people that I will humbly and with discipline heed the order they have given me at the polls to assume the heavy burden of the government of the republic. [applause]

I come to wholeheartedly thank you for the confidence and affection which you showed me yesterday. This confidence and affection began to be expressed at 0500, at dawn on 7 February. I have come to tell you that I am shaken by the emotion and gratitude that you have provoked in my heart and spirit. I have come to tell you that yesterday you greatly increased my debt of gratitude and love toward the Costa Rican people. I have come to promise that from the government, with work, sacrifice, spirit of service and unshakable love and devotion to Costa Rica, I will be making payments to this great debt of gratitude that I have with you. I am sure that my life will end before I can pay you all that I owe you. I ask you to forgive me because I will not be able to fully pay that huge debt. [applause, shouts]

I come so that the Costa Rican people can be my witness, so that humbly before you I can lift the eyes of my soul and my face toward God, Jesus Christ, to ask him to help me and to inspire me in the hard and difficult tasks of the government you have entrusted to me. [applause, shouts]

Without your help, without your support, I will be unable to forge ahead. That is why I am confident you will not refuse me support and help and that God will not deny me that essential inspiration and support that I am fervently and humbly asking for here in the nave of the Cathedral of San Jose. [applause]

Many programs, ideas and plans have to be drafted, polished and speedily implemented to overcome the crisis, to confront the impoverishment and to resume the war without quarter against the misery and poverty plaguing thousands of our countrymen. I don't think this will be difficult for the Costa Ricans of all economic and social sectors, the Costa Ricans of all political currents who up to yesterday were disputing for the favor and love of the people. I think we Costa Ricans can reach agreement on plans for production and for fighting misery and poverty. That is not the most difficult task that you and my political destiny are giving me. The most difficult work for which I am mainly asking the support and help of everyone -- I need all Costa Ricans -- is revitalizing, recovering certain moral values that are essential to have sufficient will and strength to tackle the economic and social problems that afflict our fatherland at this time. [applause, shouts]

We need to fully reestablish patriotism in our fatherland, the love of Costa Rica above partisan passions, above differing interests and above ideological differences.

We must once again be devoted to the sources which inspire love of our fatherland because it is through the restoration, through a full reestablishment of patriotism that we will feel inseparably united in the struggle for freedom, justice and peace in our fatherland. [applause, shouts of Monge, Monge]

We must recover and reinforce -- anywhere it may have been weakened -- a profound and sincere feeling of solidarity among Costa Ricans. Let no one be impervious to the sorrow, poverty or hunger of his fellow men. Let no one allow the venom of hatred against his fellow men hatch in his heart. In order to successfully tackle the challenges we Costa Ricans are currently facing, it is absolutely necessary to restore, recover and reinforce a profound and sincere feeling of human solidarity among all Costa Ricans. [applause, shouts]

This must be forever, and immediately felt, in an urgent and peremptory manner. It must be immediate because, in order to contend with the economic and social crisis which is plaguing, rocking and shaking all Costa Ricans, this solidarity must make us realize that the burden of the economic and social crisis plaguing the Costa Rican people must be redistributed. [applause, shouts]

We will not be able to forge ahead if the weight of these burdens continues to be loaded, in the brutal and sometimes almost exclusive way as has been the case until now, on the backs of the poorer and less privileged sectors of Costa Rican society. [applause, shouts]

This spirit of human solidarity is one of the priority tasks, one of the immediate tasks we must attain and execute. I have already said that I have no fears regarding ability of Costa Ricans to agree on production plans and programs to fight poverty. This spirit of solidarity will also galvanize the spirit and conscience of Costa Ricans in checking and blocking the aims of the extremist ideologies which want to make the battle against the crisis and poverty a war between rich and poor, a war between workers and businessmen in our fatherland. [applause, Shouts]

This spirit of solidarity is a commitment of workers and businessmen to production. This spirit of solidarity is a commitment by businessmen and workers to struggle untiringly and with all-out courage against the pauperism and poverty which are plaguing and hurting thousands upon thousands of our compatriots. [applause, shouts]

It is necessary to recover -- wherever it has been lost -- and to reinforce and uplift, like a warm breath billowing out of our own soil, the spirit of work, the spirit of service to our fellow men and to our fatherland.

Each one of us must, as of now -- if we want to successfully tackle the challenges that pose a threat to the future of our fatherland and our democracy -- each of us Costa Ricans must as of now fulfill, strictly and devoutly, the responsibilities that have been entrusted to us in our society, through our work, through our duties. Let everybody always keep in mind that in order to have rights we must strictly fulfill our duties to this society. [applause, shouts]

We must have a great national spirit of work, of service to our fellow citizens, of service to Costa Rica. We must build up Costa Rica, build it up until we achieve the grandeur of our nationality. There alone we have three objectives, three goals toward which we must direct our steps, our efforts, our struggle toward the future. We must rekindle patriotism, love of the fatherland and fully rekindle and strengthen the spirit of human solidarity among all Costa Ricans. We must rekindle and build up -- and I repeat the phrase -- we must strengthen and uplift, like a warm breath billowing out of our own soil, the spirit of service to our fellow countrymen and to Costa Rica a great spirit of work, of much work, because with much work we will bring Costa Rica out of the difficult situation in which it finds itself. [applause, shouts]

Therefore, facing these three big objectives, we will assert, repeat, and confirm, as our people did yesterday on their way to the polls, that this is a country and this is a people who are determined to live amid liberty and who want to continue living amid liberty and who do not accept despotism whether from the left or the right; military despotism, or despotism of any ideological kind. [applause]

Here in this small part of America there is a people who, beyond the partisan borders, above all the economic confrontations and interests and ideological confrontations, are determined to prevent and block the attempts to introduce into our fatherland despotism, terrorism, or any other manifestation of a lack of civilization, of anything against democracy, or the dignity or liberty of the human being. [applause, shouts]

Dear fellow citizens, here I am facing you, stripped of all vanity, thanks to God, and rid of evil ambitions. I have a profound, an immense ambition, which is to be able to serve the people of Costa Rica very well and to be able to serve God our Lord very well. [applause]

Therefore, in this and all other appearances which I may make before the people following the loving and generous verdict given by you, I will not come to receive a crown of laurels. The laurels of an electoral victory I am very thankful to receive. This is not the important thing, however, for the supreme destiny of our fatherland; I do not come before you to pick up a crown to place on my head. I come here to tell you that I have come to pick up the heavy cross which you have ordered that I place on my shoulders, and I will do so in a disciplined and humble manner. Thank you very much. [applause, shouts]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE: GOVERNMENT NOT LOSING AGAINST GUERRILLAS

PA092300 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Feb 82 pp 3, 19

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] "I have never said that we are losing the battle against the guerrillas," junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte told this paper over the phone yesterday. He thus denied international reports to the effect that Duarte had told U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK that the battle against the guerrillas was being lost both in the field and in the pages of the New York TIMES and the Washington POST.

Some of my statements, said Duarte, were taken out of context by the writer who published things I didn't say. I never said that we are losing the struggle. That's not true, he said.

As for the dispatch that junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte had accused the United States of adopting an imperialist attitude toward our country and that he had accused the media and the Congress of making the struggle against the leftist guerrillas harder, the junta president agreed that he had expressed in part such an opinion to a young lady during an interview, but not exactly that way, he explained.

According to Duarte, he analyzed how in the United States the discussions of foreign problems between liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans, generate actions that create problems for other countries. "I remarked that this attitude", Duarte said, "either by omission or by action, generates actions that affect the lives of the peoples." All of this was published in such a way as to create problems. It was reported that I had said that the U.S. citizens are imperialists, Jose Napoleon Duarte said.

What I really explained during the interview, Duarte said, is the concept of imperialism. I said that imperialism is the result of both actions and omissions; a powerful people can affect other peoples by doing, or by undoing, or by doing nothing. This is what creates problems in our countries. I remarked, he said, that a single senator can have more power than all the Salvadoran people; it all depends on how it is presented. The idea is to create problems. Most probably, I will be declared persona non grata today, he said in conclusion.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES FRENCH INTERVENTIONISM

PA100336 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Feb (AFP) -- The current French Government "has maintained an interventionist attitude and has followed a policy of steadfast opposition to the Salvadoran Government and the process of changes it is promoting," a Salvadoran Foreign Ministry communique stated here today.

The document, which criticized the French sending of arms and military equipment to Nicaragua, asserts that "proof of the constant interventionist attitude of France is the permitting of the daily transmission which the guerrilla station of El Salvador, Radio Venceremos, effects over Radio Gulliver of Paris.

The Foreign Ministry document notes that it "has observed with concern the strengthening and constant increase of military equipment to neighboring Nicaragua. This is a decision which, far from contributing to achieving the pacification of the area, could unleash a regional conflict of unforeseeable consequences and proportions."

Last December, France and Nicaragua signed a $15.8 million agreement with which Nicaragua "would obtain modern military equipment which obviously will increase the fighting power of the already disporportionate Sandinist People's Army," the official communique notes.

The Foreign Ministry states that "all of this creates a dangerous military balance which is further heightened by the interventionism, overt or covert, of some Nicaraguan Government officials in the domestic affairs of neighboring countries, specifically El Salvador."

"It is cause for concern that the Nicaraguan Government is contributing to creating an armamentist and warlike climate in the Central American area," adding "and what is worse, that, violating the self-same essence of the elemental principle of nonintervention in internal affairs, it permits its territory to serve as the base of arms supply."

The communique adds that "this is helping to finance, organize, promote and support domestically and internationally the armed, subversive or terrorist activities of extremist groups who, through violence and indiscriminate destruction, are sowing chaos and death in the Salvadoran society with the aim of attaining political power."

The Foreign Ministry lashed out at "the antagonistic and biased position of the French Government manifested in international forums which culminated with the Franco-Mexican declaration last August in which, without greater considerations regarding the self-determination of the peoples, it recognized the political representation of the guerrilla groups."

"In addition to an objective lack of knowledge of Salvadoran reality and its current process of changes," it added, "there is the ideology of French foreign policy, which definitely does not favor a solution of the conflict, but further complicates it, projecting it internationally under a hegemonic view which distorts the veritable essence of respect of the juridic equality of states."

The communique concludes by stating that "the French attitude of supplying arms to Nicaragua does not take into consideration the serious political and military implications this has in the context of Central America, and the Salvadoran crisis in particular; and does not contribute at all to the pacification of the region inasmuch as it is promoting an arms race in the region."

ARMED FORCES LAUNCH COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATION

PA092254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 8 Feb (AFP) -- While the Salvadoran guerrillas were announcing that they control and have cut off an eastern zone, east of the Lempa River, from the rest of the country, the armed forces today announced it was launching a vast counter-insurgency operation, on a national scale, precisely against that zone, which is formed by the Departments of Usulutan, San Miguel, Morazan and La Union.

The armed forces operation coincides with the arrival of the first six U.S. helicopters and the FMLN report that it has control over the Pan-American and the coastal highways, the two main highways in the eastern part of the country.

PARTY LEADERS PROMISE CLEAN ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

PA080340 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Jan 82 pp 2, 34

[Text] Leaders of the various political parties that will participate in the forthcoming 28 March election of a constituent assembly have promised to wage a clean political campaign without offenses or slander. According to the provisional electoral law, the election campaign begins today.

The following parties have registered to participate in the elections: Democratic Action, AD; National Conciliation Party, PCN; Christian Democratic Party, PDC; Salvadoran People's Party, PPS; People's Orientation Party, POP; Renewal Action Party, PAR; and the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA. All parties, as well as workers, professional and Salvadoran Catholic Church organizations have urged the citizenry to vote en masse at all voting precincts which are being prepared by the Central Electoral Council [CCE].

Meanwhile, CCE President Jorge Bustamante has reaffirmed that the forthcoming constituent assembly elections will be the first free elections in the past 50 years. We shall respect the will of the people, the CCE president said. He also said that the CCE is ready to register the various parties' candidates for deputy. The party representatives to all the departmental electoral boards, the municipal boards and finally the vote-receiving boards will be appointed in the next few days.

Bustamante also said that orders have been given at the various levels to facilitate the registration of all parties' candidates.

At the beginning of the campaign for the constituent assembly elections, it was said that during the 15 days before the election, the autonomous and semiautonomous institutions may not place paid ads announcing contract awards or inauguration of projects completed or planned.

The provisional electoral law also forbids the painting or placing of political propaganda on buildings or public monuments, works of art or traffic signals on streets or highways.

The CCE president also informed the press that the safety of the candidates of the various parties will not be guaranteed by the CCE or the government. "Those who wish to run must do so at their own risk," Bustamante warned.

NATIONAL CONCILIATION PARTY POLITICAL PLATFORM

Part Two

PA041453 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Feb 82 p 41

[Paid advertisement by the National Conciliation Party's [PCN] Executive Council, entitled "Political Platform of the National Conciliation Party, Part II"]

[Text] (Continuation) IV (Part Four): Amendments to the Republic's Constitution Based on Studies Carried Out According to Observation and 20 Years' Experience in Political Activities.

In this part we focus on, among others, the main amendments to the country's constitution which the PCN plans to introduce in response to the current situation and the social needs in this new social and political period. We explain the need to maintain the irreducible principle of national territory, violated by the "peace treaty"; to strengthen our way of life through the full development of private enterprise as its basis; and the full concession of workers' rights, so that they can effectively defend their professional interests. This part also mentions the need to eliminate "presidentialism," without taking away power from the executive branch, giving the legislative and judicial branches the power they should have, so that both can efficiently comply with their duties within the state and social structure. The rigidity of the political system implemented by "presidentialism" is one of the factors that has contributed the most to the present crisis, due to a lack of political understandings and solutions to the urgent social needs. The presidential term is for 4 years, as is that for congressmen and councilmen. The system of electing deputies by department is changed to election by electoral district, in an effort for a really pure election and for a legitimate and responsible people's representation. The Elections Central Council, CCE, is formed of political party representatives seeking an absolute guarantee of the electoral process. The platform proposes simultaneous elections to eliminate pressures by those in power on political institutions and electoral processes. The legislature is given the right to investigate public institutions and officials, in order to fight corruption and waste. It establishes that the justices of the Supreme Court of Justice should be elected from lists submitted by professional associations. The PCN also calls for improvements to the judicial branch, so that justices and permanent judges can help overcome the state-society crisis and the pressures from "superior orders." It also establishes the budgetary independence of the first and third branches of the state, which should be established in coordination with the executive branch, without it trying to predominate, because we all know that no entity which lacks economic independence can have political independence. Further on, the platform proposes the need to specify the functions of the vice president of the republic. It establishes that congress must approve the appointment of the ministers of foreign affairs, interior and of the National Planning Council, CONAPLAN.

V. (Part Five): Provisional Government

This section defines, among other things, the main tasks to be carried out by the PCN provisional government if the people vote for it. These are: To plan the electoral process for president, in coordination with the constituency; to make an increased effort for the country's economic recovery, based on building up trust in investment and production; a moratorium on interest for agriculture and low interest for industrialists; to promote social integration through reasonable means and sectorial participation; to maintain public security, as organization, family and individaul; and to struggle to free El Salvador from foreign meddling.

VI. (Part Six): The campaign plan for the president will be presented in due time as a continuation of this political platform and the electoral process. [dated] San Salvador 1 February 1982

Signed by National Conciliation Party's Executive Council. [to continue]

SALVADORAN PEOPLE'S PARTY JOINS ELECTORAL PROCESS

PA060215 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Jan 82 p 2, 17

[Text] We are participating in the forthcoming elections because we want to reach power by means of ballots and not bullets, Salvadoran People's Party [PPS] leader Francisco Quinonez said at the presentation of his party's complete documents to the Central Election Council [CCE]. Quinonez said that his party had not presented candidate lists to the CCE or to the board of vigilance as an act of protest, because the government junta had not heeded the interparty forum's recommendations for the coming March elections.

Quinonez also asked all CCE members to abide by the electoral laws and to watch the process. We expect credible results, he said, for otherwise it will be fatal for the country.

Upon receiving the PPS list of party officials, CCE President Jorge Bustamante said that the step taken by this party was positive, since the party has joined the most logical, practical and Christian way to solve the national crisis; the electoral process. Bustamante told the PPS leaders that these elections will be the first free elections in El Salvador in 50 years.

CCE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ELECTORAL JUNTA

PA061817 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpt] The 14 department electoral juntas will be sworn in next week. The persons who will form these juntas have already been appointed by the Central Elections Council [CCE]. The names were chosen from lists submitted by the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, and the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, the only two parties that presented candidates for these posts. This information was provided yesterday afternoon by CCE President Jorge Bustamante.

Bustamante said that the National Conciliation Party, PCN; the Renovation Action Party, PAR; the Salvadoran People's Party, PPS; and the Popular Orientation Party, proposed their candidates late but they will be considered for the post of alternate junta member.

Bustamante said that the members of the junta have a very sensitive task and will not be able to resign because of feelings of anger or under any other circumstances. The electoral law will specify when a resignation is justified.

The CCE official said: As the process moves on, it becomes evident that the CCE includes not only its president and the other members, but also the members of the departmental and municipal electoral juntas, and the 5,000 vote-receivers, the principal local elections officials and their alternates.

Bustamante also noted that "Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson should stop believing that the army or the government guarantees the elections process. It is the CCE which must oversee compliance with the law." However, the army can resolutely support CCE decisions on elections matters, Bustamante added.

The high CCE official denied that the Foreign Ministry formed a commission to receive observers, since this matter does not concern that ministry. He said that the CCE, with a delegate from the protocol office and an armed forces delegate, will form the high-level commission. They will discuss which groups to form to welcome observers and serve as hosts.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED IN USULUTAN CAPITAL

PA051647 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p 31

[Excerpt] The bodies of 18 terrorists were found on the streets of Usulutan after elements of the military post in that capital had restored order, a note from the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, said yesterday.

In its note, COPREFA said that besides the subversives' casualties, the army also confiscated light weapons, including Galil and G-3 rifles, submachineguns and rocket launchers abandoned by the terrorists after being forced to flee by the security and military units who attacked the points where the clandestine organizations had concentrated. Tuesday at dawn and yesterday at noon they had harassed the civilian population.

COPREFA added that order had been completely restored throughout the Usulutan capital and that it had not been necessary to establish emergency measures such as a "curfew" or other military means to limit and eliminate subversive actions.

ARMY REPELS GUERRILLA ATTACK ON QUEZALTEPEQUE

PA040458 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Feb 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Quezaltepeque -- some 100 extremists attacked the outskirts of this city with automatic and large-caliber arms causing a panic among the population.

According to reports, at 2000 on Sunday, the residents of the Ivu, San Ramon and El Lirio neighborhoods could hear the shooting all the way to Morado square, in El Calvario district. The people nearby ran for cover in view of the heavy shooting, which was getting worse by the minute.

Members of the security corps and soldiers of the civil defense were dispatched from their garrisons to take control of the situation and to protect the lives of hundreds of persons.

The report says that in less than 30 minutes, the subversives withdrew when they realized they could not occupy the city.

Some persons say the extremists tried to attack the army and police headquarters, but they were not successful. So far, no one has given a complete report of what happened. There was no property damage. No wounded or dead were reported.

GUERRILLAS REPORT DEPARTURE FROM CORINTO

PA050425 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 4 Feb 82

[FMLN war report from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front -- read by announcer]

[Text] We inform the Salvadoran people that on this day, 3 February 1982, our forces abandoned the town of Corinto after having accomplished all of their military mission. On withdrawing, we delivered national guardsman Miguel Angel Garcia, whose left foot was amputated because of a bullet wound, into the custody of Mr Jose de la Paz Martinez, who agreed to give him the necessary care until he is turned over to the International Red Cross or the Salvadoran Armed Forces. He was left with this man because of his grave condition, so that he might receive appropriate medical attention, since travel to areas under our control could worsen his condition. We will issue further reports on this situation. United to fight to final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.
[Signed] Commander Jorge Melendez Morazan, 3 February 1982.

GUATEMALA

CAPITAL LARGELY WITHOUT POWER FROM BOMBINGS

PA100327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Guatemala, 9 Feb (AFP) -- At least 10 bombs exploded tonight in the Guatemalan capital as of 2015, leaving 90 percent of the city without power. Sporadic gunfire could be heard in the darkened city whose streets are deserted and whose radio and television stations have been silenced. Only telephone service is functioning.

GUERRILLA ALLIANCE ANNOUNCES JOINT PLATFORM

PA092029 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1955 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Leftist Guatemalan guerrilla groups released a 5-point government platform here today which they said they will implement when they seize power in the country. They said they will end repression, racial discrimination and economic domination by the rich; guarantee the establishment of a truly representative government; and adopt a nonaligned policy.

The platform was released in Mexico by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG], comprising Guatemala's four leading guerrilla organizations; the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP; the Rebel Armed Forces, FAR; the Armed People's revolutionary organization, ORPA; and the Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT. The URNG also said in its statement that the only way to establish a "patriotic, popular and democratic" government is through revolutionary war. The organization claimed that it is winning the struggle against the rightist government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, which is supported by the army. It added that "now, more than ever, we are certain that our effort will be crowned by victory."

The URNG denounced what it said is the useless U.S. intervention in Central America to shore up rightwing governments. It noted that in the past 18 months, 12 Catholic priests and 49 newsmen and radio and television commentators have been killed in Guatemala "by the army and the government's many repressive bodies." The group indicated that 36 people are killed, on an average, every day. Meanwhile, the police in Guatemala said that three local radio stations were seized briefly yesterday by guerrillas who broadcast antigovernment statements before escaping.

SPOKESMAN REFUTES RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CHARGES

PA061430 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Rolando Archila Marroquin, public relations under secretary for the presidency, has said that Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia respects human rights. The official spokesman referred to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's charges of human rights violations in Guatemala.

Archila Marroquin denied these charges and said that the Guatemalan Government does not accept criticism from such discredited organizations as Amnesty International and the famous OAS Rights Commission. The Guatemalan Government spokesman said that such organizations are markedly against democratic and representative countries such as ours. What really matters is the opinion of the Guatemalans on the subject, the official said during the interview.

Rolando Archila Marroquin said that it must be clearly stated that the Guatemalan Government respects human rights and that it complies with the UN Chapter of which our country is a primary signatory. Archila Marroquin said he did not believe that the U.S. secretary had made such charges accusing or attacking Guatemala.

The public relations under secretary for the presidency, Rolando Archila Marroquin, emphatically rejected the charges made by the Guatemalan Christian Democracy secretary general, Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, regarding Tuesday afternoon's armed attack on his home. The presidential spokesman said that he believed that the executive branch's statement on the attack against the political leader was clear enough. The statement condemned and deplored the aggression. Archila Marroquin said that making such charges against the government is dirty politcs because Gen Lucas Garcia's regime is most interested in holding peaceful elections.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA GIVES FOREIGN POLICY PRINCIPLES

PA092218 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica met with the foreign diplomatic missions to talk about the newly-elected Honduran Government's foreign policy. Thirty-three ambassadors and three embassy representatives attended the meeting which was held at the (Manuel Bonilla) theater.

Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica was interviewed about the government's foreign policy: [Begin recording] The current Honduran Government has made public on various occasions its position on foreign policy. At the inaugural ceremonies, President Sauzo Cordova's message announced nationally and internationally the basic principles of foreign policy to be followed by the constitutional and democratic Honduran Government inaugurated on 27 January. Government policy, within the framework of international organizations and the international community such as the UN Charter and the OAS Charter, is based on the principles of nonintervention; self-determination of the peoples, respect for the self-determination of peoples, solidarity, cooperation within interdependence, the defense of sovereignty and emotional stability, and respect for human rights, among others. Among these aspects, there is an essential principle for those responsible for their actions. It is the daily constant struggle for peace, for peaceful coexistence. [end recording]

[Question] Mr Foreign Secretary, in international circles there is talk of a possible internationalization of the civil war being fought by the Salvadoran Government. Do you see such a possibility?

[Answer] Let me answer your question. I am absolutely optimistic that we will internationalize peace, peaceful coexistence. All governments should struggle for this, for progress, democracy, respect for peoples' dignity and [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr Secretary, when will the foreign service begin to be reorganized?

[Answer] Serious studies are being made. Any changes in the foreign service cannot be done with haste, we cannot improvise, [words indistinct] with all seriousness [words indistinct]. Changes will be done with due care, [words indistinct] foreign service [words indistinct] and political stability and whole progress, as President Suazo Cordova said [words indistinct].

WFTU PRESIDENT GASPAR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL100145 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] This afternoon, Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU, held a press conference on the 10th WFTU Congress which will begin in Havana tomorrow. Before a large number of national and foreign reporters, the WFTU leader stressed the fact that this event is being held in Latin America. Sandor Gaspar said that at the 10th congress important aspects of the problems facing all mankind will be discussed. He also emphasized the work done in the preparations for the congress. He said:

[Begin recording] As you all know well, the 10th WFTU Congress will begin tomorrow, and never in the history of the world trade union movement have we had a congress which has been so well prepared, so extensively prepared as this one, the 10th WFTU Congress. [end recording]

Executive Bureau Meeting

FL091911 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] WFTU acting secretary general Ibrahim Zakaria has stated he is sure that the 10th WFTU Congress will be the best of them all. This evaluation by Zakaria was voiced at the meeting of the WFTU Executive Bureau which was attended by Sandor Gaspar, president of the trade union organization, Vice President Karel Hoffmann, and Robert Veiga, member of the bureau. During the meeting of the Executive Bureau, the agenda of the General Council meeting was approved. The General Council will meet this afternoon

Ibrahim Zakaria announced that 612 delegates to the congress have already arrived in Havana. They represent 240 trade union organizations from 111 countries. He added that more delegations will arrive today and tomorrow to participate in the congress. He added that because of the participation and representation of delegates from all regions of the world, it is expected that the congress will be highly successful and will represent an advance for the trade union movement. During the meeting of the WFTU Executive Bureau, the participants made some proposals on the functions and structure of the congress due to begin tomorrow.

General Council Holds Meeting

FL100205 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] This afternoon the 33d meeting of the WFTU General Council was held at the Palace of Conventions. Present at the presiding table were Robert Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers and alternate member of the party's Politburo; Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU; Ibrahim Zakaria, secretary general of the WFTU; and Karel Hoffmann, vice president of the WFTU. Three important points were discussed during the council meeting; the ratification of affiliations, changes in the nominative composition of the bureau, and the information report on the preparations for the 10th congress which will begin tomorrow. The council approved the proposals which the WFTU bureau made regarding the points mentioned. The composition of the presidency of the congress and proposals on the rules and the structure of the congress were also reported.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES SOVIET, IRANIAN DELEGATIONS

FL061420 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received and talked yesterday with the government delegations of the Soviet Union and Iran which are in our country on official business.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez discussed with the Soviet delegation led by Nikolay D. Komarov, first deputy minister of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, the results of the bilateral trade negotiations which led to the signing yesterday of the trade protocol between Cuba and the Soviet Union for 1982 based on the agreement in effect in this area for the present 5-year period.

In his meeting with the Iranian delegation headed by Ahmad 'Azizi, first deputy minister of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez exchanged views with the distinguished guest regarding bilateral relations. During the meeting it was learned that the official talks between the foreign ministries of Cuba and the Islamic Republic of Iran had already begun at the Cuban Foreign Ministry in Havana.

STATION SCORES HAIG VIEWS ON 'VULNERABILITY'

FL091544 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Javier Rodriguez of PRENSA LATINA and Roberto Agudo of "Revista de la Manana" commentary on recent statements by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig]

[Excerpts] [Agudo] Today we are going to talk about recent statements made by General Haig. Haig, using the arrogance and reactionary nature always reflected in all his statements, again spoke about Central America, particularly about Nicaragua and El Salvador, the Caribbean, Cuba and the so-called armed subversion, the well-known phantom of the communist threat and used a term which is relatively new in this part of the world, the so-called strategic vulnerability. The word is difficult to pronounce. It means something like Washington feels threatened, its security is threatened and it feels vulnerable in Central America and the Caribbean. Suffice it to say that for the general, Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union are to be blamed for this situation.

Summing up, in an interview granted to the daily New York TIMES prior to his departure for Madrid to attend the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which began this morning, Haig attempted to justify the arms race undertaken by the U.S. arms manufacturers and him -- one cannot forget that he is one of their lost legitimate representatives because he was the vice president of one of the more important military production consortia in the United States -- in Central and South America and the Caribbean. General Haig did not reiterate the possibility but the reality, perhaps immediate, of an open U.S. military intervention in El Salvador or by one of its allies and even by both. This once more demonstrates that the United States, as stated by some of its highest leaders, is conducting a meddling policy and that the present administration is determined to not only liquidate self-determination but is attempting to exterminate those demanding it.

[Rodriguez] Of course, that statement on vital interests is being stretched out as a rubber band to conform to U.S. desires. Thus, for them vital interests are the oil from Central America, the Caribbean maritime routes, the Indian Ocean, the Arab countries. For their security, for the security of the empire, which is nothing else but the security of the transnationals and the security to maintain the peoples' exploitation, everything is vital interest. What they have lost sight of is that if they conduct and carry out this policy in Central America as they have spelled it out and decide to intervene directly, they will have to face a situation which everybody remembers as their great failure, one of their great failures, another Vietnam. If they dare to carry out these threats in Central America, they will find a new Vietnam, one more humiliation, perhaps a greater one for its alleged military superiority.

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

GUYANESE PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

FL042345 Bridgetown CANA in English 2338 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 4 Feb (CANA) -- Antigua and Barbuda and Guyana today held wide-ranging discussions in which peace in the Caribbean, a U.S. initiated economic plan for the region, and the need for improved trade between the South American republic and the two newly independent islands were featured. Guyana's president, Forbes Burnham, and the prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Vere Bird, also talked about a proposed meeting of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) leaders.

A final communique issued at the end of Mr Burnham's two-day visit said that among the issues raised by the two founding members of CARICOM were the consolidation of independence, the maintenance of their sovereignty, and the economic development of their states. It said that the two leaders agreed that the continuing threats to the peace and stability of the region could frustrate the achievement of these objectives.

The communique pointed out that they welcomed the prospects of the early convening of a summit of CARICOM heads of government at which these and other problems affecting the region could be considered with a view to their resolution. "The two leaders paid particular attention to the many factors, both external and internal, which continue to have a negative impact on their economies," the communique said. "They stressed the need for programmes of self-reliance as well as international support of their developmental programmes and urged that initiatives such as that now proposed for the Caribbean basin should take full account of the requirements and priorities as determined by the participating countries."

The communique also noted that the two leaders, "conscious also of the need to stimulate a spirit of self-reliance among their peoples," examined the possibility of increasing the productive capacity of their countries and of increasing trade between themselves.

The communique said their aim was to promote greater interdependence as an example of cooperation among the CARICOM nations. "In this content, President Burnham agreed to provide technical assistance to the fledgling Antigua sugar industry corporation. Immediate studies will begin with a view to establishing new exchanges."

The heads of government further acknowledged the harmonising role played by CARIFESTA (the Caribbean Festival of Arts) in the cultural relations between the sister countries of the region and called for full involvement and propagation of the 1983 event. The communique also pointed out that the two leaders reiterated the goodwill which existed among their own populations and vowed to maintain the greatest cordiality in their relations and to promote cultural exchanges between the two countries. "Noting that in the past nationals of Antigua and Barbuda had benefitted from training in Guyana in agriculture and veterinary services, the two leaders agreed to expand the area of cooperation in training," the communique said.

The communique said that Mr Burnham made an offer to increase training facilities in areas of Antigua and Barbuda's development priorities at educational institutions in Guyana. "At the end of the visit, both leaders deemed their meeting to have been highly rewarding," the communique said.

Mr Burnham who arrived here yesterday, was accompanied by his wife Viola, his foreign minister, Rashleigh Jackson, ambassador designate to the Caribbean Community Rudy Insanally, Health Minister Dr Van West Charles and assistant political adviser to the president Ron Austin.

BARBADOS

LOUIS TULL ON TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

FL090016 Bridgetown CANA in English 2355 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 8 Feb (CANA) -- Barbados and Nicaragua are to pursue discussions at the United Nations on the possibility of exchanging non-resident ambassadors in the near future, Barbados Foreign Minister Louis Tull said today. He spoke after a 90'minute meeting here with a visiting high-powered government delegation from the leftist Central American state.

The two countries established diplomatic ties in 1975, but have never exchanged diplomats. The Nicaraguans, led by Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Victor Tinoco, flew in from Trinidad and Tobago yesterday on continuation of a regional goodwill tour.

Mr Tull said he took the opportunity during today's discussions to "draw out the minister on his interpretation of events in Central America," namely the likelihood of a peaceful settlement of the civil conflict in El Salvador. Leftist guerrillas in El Salvador have recently escalated their bid to overthrow the rightwing junta and Nicaragua has been accused by the United States of helping to funnel Soviet arms into neighbouring El Salvador. Mr Tull said Barbados and Nicaragua discussed ways in which the two countries could strengthen their relations, but he gave no details.

The visiting mission comprises Tinoco, Javier Chamorro, the permanent representative at the United Nations in New York, Paul Arana, alternate representative to the Organisation of American States (OAS) in Washington and Julio Icasa, director of the Latin American department in the Foreign Ministry in Managua.

The delegation is meeting the press tomorrow morning (editors: 10 a.m.) and is expected to leave later in the day for Guyana. The Nicaraguans will also visit Venezuela and Suriname.

JAMAICA

MARXIST WORKERS PARTY CRITICIZES U.S. AMBASSADOR

FL082238 Bridgetown CANA in English 2120 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 8 Feb (CANA) -- The Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) has accused the U.S. ambassador here, Loren Lawrence, of interfering in Jamaica's internal affairs, and of threatening the Jamaican Government to put the squeeze on trade unions or risk not having the United States promoting capital inflows to the island.

In a speech here last week, Ambassador Lawrence gave pointers to the steps that Jamaica would have to take to ensure economic recovery, and suggested a need for better industrial relations here. "The frequently troubled industrial relations climate in Jamaica is a very significant deterrent to economic recovery, not only because the loss of production at your own business, but also because of the negative impact it has on potential foreign investors," he had said.

Declaring that Mr Lawrence was interfering in Jamaica's affairs, the WPJ added: "The ambassador's statement is nothing short of an undisguised threat that unless the government disciplines the trade union movement and free-up the Jamaican economy even more than it has already done to U.S. imperialism, then the U.S. Government will do nothing to encourage foreign investment." The United States has said that it is committed to seeing the Seaga government's free enterprise policies succeed in order for Jamaica to be what the U.S. perceives as being a model country to the rest of the developing world.

CHILE

REACTION TO U.S. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PY091215 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The White House report on the human rights situation in Chile is very important for our country. Foreign Ministry Multilateral Policy Director (Luis Winter) has said that the report will have impact since the United States has been taking steps to restore full, normal relations with Chile. He remarked that the human rights situation in the various countries is and has always been important for the United States.

(Winter) explained that the report on the human rights situation in the world, released in the last few hours, is not from President Reagan but from the U.S. Government. He said that it is a U.S. internal matter and that the report had been prepared by the State Department. However, he added, the report mentions significant improvement in the human rights situation in our country [words indistinct] it is the opinion of the U.S. Government on the Chilean situation. When asked whether the report will influence bilateral relations, he said it is a U.S. internal matter which is in keeping with what we have said and with what Americans themselves have said in other forums. [sentence as heard]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT SEES POLITICS BEHIND LAND INVASIONS

FL091410 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Santiago -- President Antonio Guzman has warned that he will outlaw any political organization that might be behind the invasion of lands in San Juan de la Maguana. The president did not name any specific party but said he was certain that there were political interests behind the invasions, adding that a political party might be behind them. President Guzman said that if this is confirmed, the government is ready to go as far as outlawing the political organiztions involved. The president said this measure might be necessary to safeguard the country's stability. President Guzman emphasized that he would not allow any political party or parties to destabilize the country. The president was asked whether he felt there was political interference in the occupation of lands in San Juan de la Maguana and he answered: I am not saying that there is, but there might be. If there are political parties involved in this, I am warning them.

PARAGUAY

NICARAGUAN MINISTER'S ACCUSATIONS REJECTED

PY061808 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] Consulted by this newspaper yesterday, a Foreign Ministry source stated that the report that Paraguay will evenutally take part in a "Panamerican intervention force" is absolutely groundless and false. The accusation came from Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, who recently stated in New York City, where he is making a private visit, that four South American nations -- Venezuela, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay -- will reportedly make up an eventual pan-American intervention force, and that they are reportedly ready to grant military aid and even to infiltrate troops into Nicaragua and El Salvador. Regarding D'Escoto's remarks, the consulted official stated that "they are totally mistaken and no attention should be paid to them because that foreign minister and other Nicaraguan officials as well, have already tried to link our country to unfriendly and totally false and imaginary activities. He also recalled that relations between Paraguay and Nicaragua have been broken since 1980, and therefore, "We are not surprised by remarks of this type made by Nicaraguan authorities." We must remember that the tense relations between the two governments began with the assumption of the Sandinist regime, and later with the expulsion from Paraguay of two Nicaraguan diplomats, just before the attack perpetrated against former President Anastasio Somoza.